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41st YEAR.

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NO. 37

BERNSTORFF AND OTHER DIPLOMATS

Besides Dr. Dumba May Be Recalled.

UNDER NEWEST DEVELOPMENT

Military Attache of German Embassy and Austrian Consul Involved.

A TENSE FEELING AT CAPITAL

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Capt. Franz von Papen, the military attache of the German Embassy; Alexander Nuber von Perle, the Austrian Consul General in New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not so seriously concerned as the military attache or the consul general. It is not unlikely that both of the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country.

Coupled with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it was established that a German submarine sunk the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic powers as strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

Hopes that the submarine crisis had been safely passed and that a break between Germany and the United States had been avoided were displaced by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard again, although this time it involved both the Central Powers, on the theory that Austria, after having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country, might stand with her ally in relations with the United States.

It may be stated, however, that if nothing comes in the nature of a modification of Germany's explanation, an American note will reach Berlin probably early next week which will set forth the views of the United States in a brief and unmistakable manner.

Germany's declaration that while she regrets the loss of Americans, she recognizes no liability for indemnity even if the submarine commander was mistaken in believing the Arabic was about to attack him, and practically offering to arbitrate the principle, is regarded in official circles as leaving the whole submarine question practically where it was left by the Berlin unresponsive attitude toward the Lusitania negotiations, and in remarkable contradiction of the favorable view which State Department officials had been led to take by the statement of the German Ambassador.

The President spent most of today going over the German note. No official comment was made at the White House or the State Department, but the disappointment of officials was undisguised. The latest turn in the submarine controversy almost overshadowed the Dumba case.

Capt. von Papen is involved in the Dumba case because he forwarded by James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent traveling under an American passport, a personal letter in which he made offensive statements about American officials. Moreover, Ambassador Dumba's letter to the Vienna Foreign Office, found on Archibald, mentioned Von Papen as having approved what the State Department in its note to the Austro-Hungarian government, characterized as a conspiracy to cripple the legitimate industries of the United States. Consul General Nuber is drawn into the case because the Dumba letter disclosed that he was connected with this strike plan.

High officials here indicated that the Government would take steps of some kind against the editor of a Hungarian newspaper in this country from whom a memorandum was enclosed in the Dumba letter, outlining carefully-prepared plans for putting into effect the scheme

for handicapping munitions plants. Count von Bernstorff is involved technically because Archibald carried a letter for him, but as it was a copy of a statement previously made to the Ambassador by Secretary Lansing, wholly of an innocuous character, officials do not regard the German Ambassador's status in the affair as approaching that of his military attache or the Austrian Consul-General.

It is quite probable that until the Vienna Foreign Office replies to the request for the withdrawal of Dr. Dumba nothing further will be done in his case, nor in the cases of Von Papen or Nuber. If the receipt of documentary evidence bears out the information now in the hands of the State Department, officials would not be surprised to see both men withdrawn by their home government, or, as a final resort, dismissed from the country.

WAYWARD GIRL JUMPS INTO RIVER AND DROWNS

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 12.—Fearing that she would be returned to the Reform School at Greendale if arrested, Jessie Stevens, a 16-year-old girl, committed suicide by jumping into the Ohio river at 5 o'clock this morning.

The girl made her escape from the house by climbing through a window to the branches of a tree and then descending to the ground. She boarded a houseboat that was tied at the foot of St. Ann street. A man, sleeping on the boat, heard her crying. He asked her what was the trouble, and the girl replied that she was going to drown herself.

"Don't do that," said the man as he arose and made his way to the girl.

She plunged into the water before he could reach her and did not rise to the surface. Her body was recovered under the wharfboat at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The girl's father resides in Owensboro, but her mother is dead. She was unusually pretty. Hundreds of people stood in front of the undertaking establishment to-night in an effort to see the body.

JUDGE HAS NO RIGHT TO OVERRULE A JURY

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Government filed in the Supreme Court to-day its brief in the case against Judge Killits, of the Northern District of Ohio, involving the right of a Federal Judge to suspend sentence on a convicted person.

Judge Killits suspended during good behavior a five-year sentence imposed on James Henahan for violation of the national bank act. In line with his announced policy Attorney General Gregory decided to test the case out in the Supreme Court.

"If," says the brief, "it lies in the power of the Judge to stop the administration of the criminal law short of the application of punishment, having made up his mind that a particular defendant ought not to be punished, why go through with the idle formality of a jury trial? Rather upon the return of the indictment let him suspend all further proceedings against the accused during his good behavior."

It is contended that if a Judge may suspend sentence in minor offenses he may do so also in murder or treason or the other graver offenses, and that the practical effect of the action in this case, was to overrule the will of Congress and substitute the Judge's decree for the law.

"The ball of his court," adds the brief, "had at once as much authority and as little power to take such action as had the Judge himself."

WORK BEGINS ON SECOND STATE ROAD IN WEBSTER

Dixon, Ky., Sept. 23.—Work has been begun on the Dixon-Providence-Yarborough road, the second road in Webster county to be improved with the assistance of State aid. The highway, which is ten miles long, between Dixon and Providence, and three miles in length from Providence to Yarborough, is on the proposed route of the Dixie Bee Line Highway and with the Dixon-Poole road, which has just been completed, includes practically all of the Bee Line route from the Henderson county line to the Hopkins county line.

Gen. W. B. Haldeman was elected commander for life of the Orphan Brigade at its reunion in Harrodsburg.

PRECEDENTS CITED FOR AMBASSADORS' RECALL

Quite a Number Have Been "Sent Back Home" For Various Reasons.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Summary action of the United States Government in the case of Ambassador Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian minister, whose removal was asked for by President Wilson, recalled to students of diplomacy here similar incidents in America's international relations. The first case was handled by President Washington, who, in 1793, asked for the recall of the French ambassador, Citizen Genet. He represented the French Citizen's Committee of Safety, organized after the execution of Louis XVI. Coming with commissions for Americans willing to equip sea raiders against British commerce, he began a series of speeches against England. Inasmuch as the United States was neutral Genet's recall was requested France immediately complied.

The Spanish minister to Washington in 1805 was compelled to accept his passports after he had been charged with offering to bribe a Philadelphia editor to represent Spain's arguments in a controversy with the United States.

The first British representative in Washington to be recalled was F. J. Jackson, who in 1809 charged bad faith against the American Government. He declared an agreement had been made between his predecessor and the United States, which American officials knew the English minister had no power to sign.

M. Poussin, the French minister, was recalled in 1849, because he had been impudent to the American Secretary of State.

Great Britain recalled Minister Crampton in 1855. He was charged, with three British consuls, with making engagements for recruits for the English army during the Crimean war. Actual engagement was not to take place until the recruits reached Canada, but Crampton's activity resulted in the request for his recall and cancellation of the consul's exequaturs.

One of the most famous incidents involving the recall of a diplomat occurred in 1888 after Lord Sackville-West, British minister, advised an American to vote for Cleveland. That was regarded as an interference in domestic politics, and passports were handed to the envoy. Then followed exchanges between the British and Washington Governments, and President Cleveland referred to the incident in his message to Congress.

In 1898 Dupuy de Lomey, the Spanish minister, was compelled to accept his passports because he wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley.

SLANDER CHARGED BY CIRCUIT JUDGE CARTER

Glasgow, Ky., Sept. 13.—Through Attorneys Basil D. Richardson, of this place, and Herman Spears, of Tompkinsville, Circuit Judge James C. Carter has filed suit against R. G. Railey asking \$25,000 damage for alleged slanderous language used by Railey against Carter in an opening speech for Circuit Judge in that district. The suit was filed in the Monroe Circuit Court at Tompkinsville. S. H. Carter, a brother of J. C. Carter, filed a petition against Railey asking damage in the sum of \$10,000 for alleged slanderous language used against him in the same speech.

Talk Is Cheap When you use the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Service but it does take a little money to pay expenses, more poles and wires along new pike and otherwise improve the service. So the Board of Directors have decided to discontinue service on October 1st to all who owe as much as two months rent, and then take necessary steps to collect up.

We have 146 'phones and reach about 1,000 others in the county. Our finances are in good shape and we want to keep them so. Don't neglect; don't forget; Oct. 1, 1915.

E. W. FORD, Pres.
S. L. KING, Sec'y. & Treas.
O. R. TINSLEY,
EZRA BAIRD,
HENRY PIRTLE, Directors.

Five had the best husband in the world—at that time.

WHAT WAR WITH MEXICO WOULD ACTUALLY MEAN

No Chance For Stand-Up Fight, But Continuous Guerilla Engagements.

Any one who wants war with Mexico can get to-day on the Texas border a fair sample of what it would be, says the New York World. Only instead of being confined to a few counties along the Rio Grande, the same conditions would be met throughout the entire 750,000 square miles of Mexico.

Continuing the World says: "At the present time large forces of United States cavalry and infantry are engaged in guarding the boundary. They are thoroughly seasoned troops ready for any work. At one point a party of Mexican bandits raid a ranch, kill the owner and carry off horses and provisions. At another an American sentry is shot from cover. Somewhere else a railroad trestle is set on fire or laborers and kidnaped or murdered. Wherever United States troopers catch up with Mexican outlaws they kill one or more and the rest escape in the chaparral. There is little chance of a stand-up fight with the raiders, where numbers and courage count; that does not enter into the Mexicans' plan of operations.

"People who talk light-heartedly of armed intervention in Mexico picture an American army marching in triumph from Vera Cruz and ending the campaign at one stroke. They ignore the character of the country and the character of the people to be dealt with. To conquer Mexico and restore it to order after occupation by the United States would mean that it must be garrisoned from end to end and policed and patrolled at every point.

"This country would have to face a guerrilla war over an immense territory for years to come, in which, at the hand of the Mexican bandits, noncombatants and civilians would have no rights and be treated with no more mercy than these bandits are showing to-day in their raids along the Rio Grande."

STATE CONVENTION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Madisonville, Ky., Sept. 13.—The Christian churches of Kentucky will hold their annual convention with the Madisonville church September 20-23, and four to five hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance.

A fine program has been arranged and the people of Madisonville and vicinity will have an opportunity to enjoy an intellectual and a spiritual feast such as does not come this way often.

Not only will there be many of the strong men and women of the State present, but some from out of the State who are helping to shape the policy and history of the Christian church.

Madisonville will do herself proud and that the delegates will go away feeling that it has been very good to have been there.

Will "Make Good."

It is up to Central City to make good on the "DuPont Highway." September 27 and 28 have been selected as the days on which to build the road from this city to Beaver Dam. The engineers of the Mining Companies are surveying the roads and everything will be ready for work on the 27th and 28th.—[Central City Argus.

EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS INCREASING RAPIDLY

Washington, Sept. 11.—American exports of war supplies are increasing enormously now that converted munitions plants are getting into full swing. Figures made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that shipments of horses, mules, automobiles, aeroplanes and explosives, all classed as war supplies, aggregated nearly \$50,000,000 in July.

The principal increase compared with June exports was in the classification of "all other explosives" including shells and other ammunition of special manufacture, which jumped from \$5,911,329 to \$9,329,303. Automobiles, the only item to show a material decrease, dropped from \$14,500,000 to \$11,000,000. Horses and mules to the value of

\$12,000,000 were exported in July as against \$10,500,000; 138 aeroplanes, valued at \$880,836, were shipped, compared with sixty-two machines, worth \$283,212, in June. July exports of cartridges were valued at \$2,427,761, about the same as the preceding month; of dynamite \$100,899, a slight increase, and of gunpowder \$4,567,929, compared with \$3,224,549 in June.

HICKMAN TRYING TO RID TOWN OF BOOTLEGGERS

Hickman, Ky., Sept. 13.—Another mass meeting of citizens of Hickman was held Saturday night to determine just how to rid the town and community of "bootleggers," this being the third mass meeting since the triple killing last Thursday night, when Judge W. A. Naylor, deputy sheriff, and Willie Collins were killed by Claude Johnson, Johnson in turn being killed by another officer, and since the raid Friday on all the "bootlegging joints" in town. At the meeting Saturday night resolutions, drawn by the Rev. R. M. Walker, pastor of the Methodist church; County Judge E. J. Stahr, and H. C. Helm, were read and adopted, and every effort will be put forth by the most prominent citizens in Hickman and community to carry out the law in this city from now on. An arrest was made Saturday night for "bootlegging" and two "bootleggers" were made to leave town.

NEGROES HOLD UP TRAIN—ENGINEER MURDERED

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 11.—Joseph C. Gibson, 34 years old, a Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad engineer, was murdered to-night by four negro robbers who climbed aboard a train on which he was riding from his home in Ashland to Russell, Ky., where he was to report for duty. The train was at a junction in West Ashland when the bandits appeared. Gibson was riding with his fireman, Clarence M. Griffith, 32 years old. One of the negroes pressed a revolver against Gibson's side and fired, killing the engineer instantly. Griffith fell down an embankment and escaped. His alarm resulted in the organization of a posse.

Police later arrested nine negroes and Griffiths identified one of them as one of the men who robbed him.

Child Crushed By Wagon.

Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 13.—Frank Boswell, four-year-old son of Joseph Boswell, a prominent farmer near Leesburg, was almost instantly killed when run over by a wagon loaded with rock. The child was riding by the side of the driver. Passing over a rough road he was thrown from the wagon, falling between the wheels, which ran across the child's chest and crushed him. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon, and the body was interred in the Jacksonville cemetery. The mother of the child is the sister of Editor F. M. Thomason, of the Georgetown News.

Not Guilty Of Whipping Girl.

Leitchfield, Ky., Sept. 9.—James Renfrow, Lon Renfrow and McKimley Stevenson were acquitted to-day in the Grayson Circuit Court on a charge of assault and battery. The defendants were alleged to have whipped with a number of switches Nelle Riding, an 18-year-old girl, in her home near here last January, at night while all other members of the family were away.

The girl testified that she was whipped by two white men with blackened faces, one holding her while the other used the lash.

Monster Crops.

The wheat crop is placed at \$81,000,000 bushels by the estimates of the Department of Agriculture. Corn production prospects increased to 2,988,000,000. Oats reached a record of 1,408,000,000, exceeding last year's crop by 110,000,000 bushels, but below the crop of 1912. Tobacco promises a record yield.

Will Celebrate Centennial.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 13.—Official celebration of the centennial anniversary of Daviess county will be held in Owensboro on Monday and Tuesday of next week. All of the school children of both the city and county will take part in the exercises, which will be held in the court house yard. Capt. W. T. Ellis and J. J. Clements will deliver addresses.

George Nelson, a bank robber, held sixty policemen in San Francisco, armed with shotguns, rifles and revolvers, at bay six hours, until, wounded, he killed himself.

\$5,000,000 LOOT TAKEN BY URBINA

During His Service Under Villa

TAKEN CHARGE OF BY LATTER

Villa Wires That He Is Unhurt—Denies Report He Was Killed.

HE MADE URBINA "COUGH UP"

El Paso, Sept. 11.—A telegram from Gen. Villa, dated at Torreón, sent to-night and received by Hipolito Villa, brother of the Northern leader at Juarez, denied that either the Northern General or Gen. Fierro had been injured or their visit to the ranch of Gen. Tomas Urbina at Nivis, south of Santa Barbara, on the Parral-Jimenez branch railroad, as reported here to-day.

Gen. Villa also denied that he had executed Gen. Urbina, but added that he had obtained from Gen. Urbina the loot the latter had collected in two years.

The report that Gen. Villa and Gen. Fierro had been killed in a fight with adherents of Gen. Urbina at Nivis was brought to the border by a Villa adherent, who said it reached him at Jiminez.

Gen. Villa went to Urbina's ranch to procure for the Villa Government more than \$5,000,000 in loot taken by Urbina during service under Villa. It is pointed out that Villa has heretofore been a close friend of Urbina.

Villa is known to have taken more than 400 men with him on his visit. Urbina several months ago disbanded his forces in the vicinity of his ranch and is reported to have told his men that the revolution was over and that it would be each man for himself.

The loot which the message from Gen. Villa indicated had been returned to the Villa Government represents, it is said, the cash of the banks, merchants, citizens and stocks of jewelry stores in the once rich cities of the territory lying between Chihuahua City and Mexico City, together with money received from the sale of looted stores, cattle, hides and sheep.

In all it is said that Urbina had stored more than \$5,000,000 in cash at his ranch, which itself is said to be worth \$700,000. Huge warehouses on his ranch were said to be filled with looted merchandise.

In August, 1913, he occupied the State capital of Durango, and is said to have obtained a large sum in cash from the banks there. The money was removed in sacks and handbags. His soldiers, it was said, showed civilians bags of \$5 gold pieces, explaining that they were new five-centavo coins.

The loot of other towns was conveyed to Urbina's ranch against the protest of Villa.

Urbina's refusal to submit to restraint engendered the feeling between the two men.

After the break with Carranza Urbina sided with Villa and resumed his sacking of towns, taking San Luis Potosi and removing valuables to the ranch. While operating around Tampico he became ill, returned to his ranch and disbanded his brigade, declaring the revolution was over.

Crop Prospects.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A supplementary analysis of crop conditions in the United States on September 1, announced by the Department of Agriculture, indicated a slight improvement in prospects during the last month. The composite condition of all crops was 5.5 per cent, above their ten-year average, compared with a condition of 3.9 per cent, above that average on August 1.

Improvement was shown by practically all the principal crops except millet, potatoes, sugar beets, lemons, grapes, tomatoes, hops, oranges, cotton, rice, onions, field beans and sugar cane.

Miss Bush, a trained nurse, committed suicide in Lexington by taking carbolic acid. She left a note addressed to a business man declaring that the fact he had ceased to love her drove her to suicide.

For classy job printing—The Herald